

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

TERMS—\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

EDITORS T. F. GRENEKER. R. H. GRENEKER.

VOLUME I.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1865.

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THE HERALD

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At Newberry C. H.,
By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER
CASH OR IN PROVISIONS.
(Required invariably in advance.)
Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for
insertion, \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion.
Marriage notices, funeral invitations, obituaries,
and communications of personal interest charged
as advertisements.

W. H. CHAPPEL,
No. 205 EAST BAY STREET,
(Opposite New Custom House),
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN
BUTTER,
CHEESE,
LARD, and
LIQUORS.

CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY
STEAMER OF Goods selected expressly
for the Charleston Market.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Charleston, S. C., Nov 8 1865. 8m.

North, Steele & Wardell,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS
STATIONERY,
PERFUMERY, CUTLERY,
HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS,
&C., &C.

No. 167 MEETING ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

B. STEELE, C. C. NORTH,
W. WARDLE, JR.,
Nov 8 46 4t

E. B. STODDARD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
165 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Take pleasure in announcing their resumption
of business, and invite the attention of purchasers
to their stock, which is now complete.
Nov 8 6m

JOHN KING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN

GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
FLOUR
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS
SEGARS
CROCKERY, HOLLOWWARE & GLASSWARE
ALSO,
3000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
No. 88 Hasel-Street,
Nov 8 6m CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE
AMERICAN LAND COMPANY
AND
AGENCY,
Central Office No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President,
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice Pres.,
L. W. WINCHESTER, Treas., Trustees.
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
ALFRED GAUTHIER.

OFFERS ITS SERVICES in the PURCHASE,
SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE of City or
Country Property in the South and West; or in
procuring Workmen, Superintendents, Tenants,
or Partners from the North or from Europe.
Full information furnished upon inquiry of
THURBER, SOULE & CO., Agents,
No. 4 State-street (up-stairs),
Nov 8 46 4t Charleston, S. C.

GRIERSON & WALTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
RECEIVING & FORWARDING
AGENTS,
NEWBERRY C. H., S. C.

Cotton and Merchandise of every description
Received and Forwarded to any point. We ad-
vance all Freight and Expenses on Goods con-
signed to our care.
J. W. GRIERSON, W. D. WALTER,
Nov 1 45 4t

EDWARD S. BAILEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
HAS resumed business in the wooden build-
ing, (the old stand), on Main-street, op-
posite Martin's Hotel.
All work executed with despatch, and war-
ranted, as formerly.
July 26 4t

ALBERT BEEBE. ANDREW J. C. FOYE. ELISHA KEECH.

BEEBE, KEECH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Cotton Goods,
Tobacco, Wool and Hemp,
AND
Southern and Western Produce.

No. 6 South street, New York.
An exclusive Commission business done by
this house. D. R. PHILIP, Agent, is authorized
to make advances, &c.

REFERENCES.
Bank of New York, Glenham Company, G & S
Crawford, New York. Caleb Philp, Concord, N.
C. Fordyce, Anderson & Janner, Savannah, Ga.
Phifer & Allison, Lincoln, N. C. W. J. Kee-
nan, Unionville, S. C. Carville & McCaughlin,
and Henry Whitmore, Newberry. L. D. Childs,
Columbia, S. C.

N. B.—All Consignments covered by Open Po-
licies of Insurance. Nov 15 47 3

KING & GOODRICH,
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign & Domestic
Dry and Fancy Goods,
141 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

King & Goodrich take this medium of in-
forming the merchants of the country, that
they have opened and are constantly receiving
a stock of goods in the above line, which they
will sell at the lowest cash prices. J. & W.
Knox are to be found with K. & G. and invite
their old friends and customers. [Nov 15 1m]

Metropolitan Enterprise.
GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jewelers' Association,
Capital, \$1,000,000
DEPOT, 197 BROADWAY.

An immense stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jew-
elry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE
DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not
to be paid for till you see what you will receive.
CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its
value, are placed in sealed envelopes and will
be sent. One of these envelopes will be sent
any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1;
eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10
and one hundred for \$15.
On receipt of the Certificate you will see what
you are going to have, and then it is at your
option to pay the dollar and take the article or
keep it. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch,
Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any
set of jewelry on our list for \$1; and in no case
can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as
there are no blanks.
Agents are wanted in every town in the country;
every person can make \$10 a day, selling our
Certificates in the greatest sale of jewelry
ever known.

Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform
you what you can obtain for \$1. At the same
time get our circular, containing full list and par-
ticulars; also, Terms to Agents.
Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.,
197 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW GOODS!

AT
WHOLESALE.

M. WINSTOCK

INFORMS city and country dealers that he has
just opened at his establishment, over J. G.
Gibbes', near the Court House, (Columbia, S. C.), a
large and handsome stock of

DRY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

Which he offers at wholesale, at prices as low, or
lower, than they can be bought for in Charleston
or elsewhere—barely adding cost of transportation.
Nov 15 47 3t

Pistols! Pistols!

AND
FIREARMS.

THE best assortment of PISTOLS ever brought
to Newberry, and all warranted, can be had
by calling on

Z. L. WHITE.

This lot comprises patterns from the following
well known makers, viz:
Colts, all sizes, Sharp's, Slocums, Coopers, and
Smith & Wessons. Together with Caps, Car-
tridges, &c.

All kinds of GUN-SMITHING done in the most
workmanlike manner.
Nov 15 2t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
NEWBERRY DISTRICT.

By John T. Peterson, Esq., Ordinary of New-
berry District.

WIEREAS, J. T. P. Peterson and John B.
Simpson have applied to me for Let-
ters of Administration, on all and singular the
goods and chattels, rights and credits of John
Cook, late of the District, aforesaid, deceased.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all
and singular, the kindred and creditors of said
deceased, to be and appear before me, at
my next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to
be held at Newberry Court House, on the 4th
day of Dec. next, to show cause, if any, why
the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand and Seal, this 20th day
of Nov., in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-five.

N 22-48-2t. JOHN T. PETERSON, o. s. n.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
NEWBERRY DISTRICT.

W. H. Harrington and others, Ex'ors, vs. Helen
O'Neal, and others.

Bill for sale of property, relief, &c.
The creditors of the estate of Judge John Bel-
ton O'Neal, deceased, are hereby to render in
and establish on oath, before the Commissioner,
their respective demands, on or before the first
day of February, 1866, or they will be precluded.
SILAS JOHNSTONE, c. s. n. d.
Clerk's Office, Nov 10, 1865. 8m [815]

A Jaunt into the Country.

BY Q. R.

(Continued.)

It was a beautiful October morning as I
sauntered along the road to High Point with
little Flibbertigibbet as my guide, cicerone,
or companion whichever the reader may please
to call him, but partaking of the capacity of
all and yet none, for he stopped behind to see
a man who was coming across the fields, and
to talk with some school chaps whom we
met, and I walked alone, for I knew the way,
and the road was plain and direct, so he was
neither companion, guide nor cicerone, except
in name, but he overtook me just as I was
coming in sight of the House. It loomed up
suddenly at the end of the lane in all its soli-
tary grandeur, just as in the old time as though
it had been only yesterday I had seen it last.
The red brick house stood there in the au-
tumn sunshine solitary and alone apparently,
for neither as we approached nor as we passed
did we see a single individual, human or ani-
mal, though the house is inhabited I believe.
Very different was the aspect of the place
twenty-four years ago when I first saw it;
for then there was all the interest, bustle and
excitement of a wedding. I arrived with a
small party of ladies in a winter afternoon;
the sky was overcast and a fine rain had set
in, but this only enhanced the cheerful and
inviting aspect of the interior of the mansion,
where fires were burning in every room, and
subdued excitement was visible in the young-
er members of the family in anticipation of
the first wedding of the family, when the eld-
est sister was to cast her lot with another,
she who had been like a mother to them since
the death of their real mother. The drawing-
room was sumptuously and luxuriously fur-
nished, and the whole interior of the house
bore evidence of affluence, a degree of luxury
quite unusual in so remote a country place.
The sleeping apartments exhibited this feature
as well as the drawing-room, the state bed-
room—especially where there was a large and
magnificent, pavilion-like structure of ma-
hogony with square columns and heavy cor-
nices, to which there was a flight of mahogany
steps inlaid with carpeting to enable the oc-
cupant to ascend the couch, which when he
had accomplished he seemed to be lost in his
vast temporary domain. The rest of the fur-
niture corresponded in style and magnificence
to this. On the above-mentioned festive oc-
casion the house and place departed very con-
siderably from its accustomed quiet; and the
enlivening strains of the violin with the nim-
ble capering of the dancer's feet in the grace-
ful saravani, imparted an air of gaiety and
cheerfulness becoming the occasion.

The bride looked serene but thoughtful in
her simple, but rich and elegant bridal attire,
a white silk of heavy fabric, and neat, elegant
pattern, and with a sprig of mistletoe in her
hair whose white glossy berries looked like
pearls set with emeralds. There was a fresh-
ness and simplicity of character added to un-
usual intelligence and refinement in all the
members of this family, and a delicacy of phys-
ical organization which added to the above-
mentioned traits, rendered them unusually in-
teresting as a family as well as individuals.
One or two of the daughters possessed a very
rare degree of beauty in the perfect contour
of face and form. The brothers excelled in
many sports especially in horsemanship and
appeared to advantage in the saddle. The sec-
ond as well as the elder possessed a fine mind
with unimpeachable moral principles, as well as
feelings and affections cast in the finest mold
which doubtless proved to him a safeguard
against temptation and immorality. He also
possessed a fund of dry humour and a smooth-
ness of disposition and temper which always
rendered him amiable and agreeable in the
domestic circle. The father of this family
who within a year past has gone "to that
bourn from whence no traveller returns,"
possessed the most amiable simplicity of char-
acter, and yet possessed the wisdom of the
serpent with the harmlessness of the dove.
His example might shame many professing
Christians, for though he did not profess holiness
he was as harmless in word and deed as the
most circumspect Christian. He was remark-
ably discreet in conversation, and very con-
siderate of the claims and feelings of others,
being always ready to deny himself for the
gratification of others, even those who should
have given way to him from deference to his
superior age. The absence of censoriousness
was a distinguishing trait in his character and
he practised the golden rule with the greatest
fidelity. The maxim "judge not" found in
him a living exemplification. It was very
soothing to a sensitive mind to associate with
this kindly old gentleman who never gave ut-
terance to anything wounding or irritating,
or who at least did not say or do anything to
leave a rankling wound behind. It was only
to be regretted that such an amiable char-
acter and life should not have been found on the
side of religion and in the cause of professing
Christianity, and that in theory he was skept-
ical. He was descended from the Huguenots
and though personally he gave clear indica-
tions of his descent from that mercurial, shoul-
der-shrugging nation, yet there was a depar-
ture from the evangelical principles of that
set of Protestant French who took refuge in
America from religious persecutions. He loved
however a peaceful life in comparative
retirement, fulfilling the duties of his sphere
in the relations of a most indulgent and affec-
tionate parent, a most excellent and agreeable

neighbor, as well as social friend and compan-
ion, and the most humane and considerate of
masters. He passed away from life as peace-
fully as he lived, at a very advanced age, not
without hope to his friends that a soul so
blameless here, should enjoy felicity in that
spirit-land to which he had taken his depar-
ture. He had been singularly happy in his
marriage in uniting his fate with a lady whose
virtues were unsurpassed as wife, mother and
mistress. She had a warm, affectionate heart
which was "open as day to melting charity,"
who visited the poor, the sick and the afflic-
ted, warmed, fed and clothed them, and gave
them a hospitable welcome to her doors. Her
warm-heartedness was one of her most distin-
guishing traits, but in all those qualities which
go to make up the character of a lady she was
pre-eminent. Such were the thoughts which
crowded upon my mind as I walked past High
Point and recalled its former possessors to
mind, with the generation which succeeded
them, with the latter of whom as my coten-
poraries I have been intimately associated in
our domestic history and connection. I have
amused myself and occupied a few otherwise
dull and unemployed hours in writing these
sketches or reminiscences and they have at
least done that much, whether I have suc-
ceeded in interesting others or not, and with
this apology take leave of the reader.

Gov. Marvin to the Colored People of Florida.

Gov. Marvin recently addressed a large
crowd of negroes at Marianna, Fla. He told
them that they had fought no battles; that
the blood of no man was on their hands; that
it had been a white man's war; that it had
unintentionally resulted in the abolition of
slavery, and that nobody but God was to be
thanked for it.

He further said:
If you ask me the question, whether the
white men of the North or the men of the
South is your friend, I will answer you by
saying that I hope and believe both of them
are; but if it comes to a question of certainty
as to which of the two is your better friend,
I shall answer plainly and tell you, the white
man of the South. I was born in the North,
raised and educated there, but I have spent
the last thirty years of my life in the South,
and I consider myself capable of judging be-
tween the two people, particularly in refer-
ence to your "elves." I know the Northern
man or Yankee, as you call him, from the
crown of his hat to the sole of his foot, and I
tell you to-day as your friend, that the South-
ern white man, with whom you were raised,
and who is acquainted with your habits and
customs, is the best friend you have got.

Now, after you shall have found your free-
dom, and driven by stern necessity to do
something for yourselves, the question is,
what is the best for you to do? My advice
is to remain on the plantation where you have
been accustomed to work, with your former
owners, if they will make a contract with you.
Make the best contract you can with them,
and show them that you are willing to work
better, now that you are compensated for
your work, than you ever have done before.
Be faithful, be honest, be interested in the
affairs of the plantation; see that the mules
are well fed, that the hogs get good attention,
and that the things entrusted to you be not
neglected.

If you wish to be esteemed as ladies and
gentlemen, you must conduct yourselves ac-
cordingly. Call your old master, master, and
your old mistress, mistress. It is right you
should; it is proper, it is polite. You do not
mean by calling them so that you belong to
them but that you wish to be respectful and
polite, and to give no cause for offence, but
rather desire to please. I don't say that you
must call them master or mistress; but I say
it is civil and polite to do it, and you must,
therefore, do it. I have known many white
servants, and there are thousands in the
North, where I was raised, and it is so in En-
gland, too, who call those who employ them,
master and mistress. It is a term of respect
and deference, and they call them thus be-
cause this is so. There they, as I said before,
are white servants, and they till the land,
feed the stock, and do other work that is done
here, and they are respected, and all of them
find employment, as you may do if you con-
duct yourselves properly.

But you must not think, because you are
as free as the white people, that you are their
equal, because you are not. You will have to
be able to write a book, build a railroad, a
steam engine, a steamboat, and thousands of
other things you know nothing of. They are
far ahead of you, and it is foolish to think
they are not superior to you and will ever be;
but they will help you rise if you try to raise
yourselves, and you must try, and make fast
friends of them, and not, by bad behavior to-
wards them, make them hate you.

The President will not give you one foot of
land, nor a mule, nor hog, nor cow, nor even
a knife and fork or spoon. [A voice—"Dar!
old man, hear dat? Dat's a bad egg! Dat
chicken won't hatch no how!"] He has given
you your freedom, and that is every thing
he intends to give you, and that is enough;
and some of you will understand me when I
tell you why. Before the war, each one of
you was worth in dollars and cents to your
owners eight hundred or a thousand or fifteen
hundred dollars; worth more than fifty acres
or eighty acres of land, and a mule thrown in.
Well, the President has, in giving you your
freedom, taken so many dollars and cents
from your old masters, and he thinks, as I do,
they have lost enough, and you by it have
had enough given you. If he were to give you
more, it would prove a curse to you.

The Governor concluded as follows: "I
believe I have covered the whole ground and
said all that is necessary. If, however, I have
left anything out, let me know what it is.
Come up! you have a right to ask; so speak
out! Here a few unimportant questions
were asked, which were satisfactorily an-
swered. Now, before I conclude, I wish to
ask you, are you satisfied? Are you? [We
are, by all.] Will you promise me to do the
best you can, be kindly disposed to all to be
good men and women? [We will.] God
help you to do it."

To tell lies before you get up in the morn-
ing is no sin. It is only lying in bed.

Don't Go.

Some of the noblest spirits of the South—
the men who gave tone, vigor and character
to her society—the soul of her best and great
enterprises—nay, the very promptest of her
public thought, are, we understand, prepar-
ing to leave the country, and go into volun-
tary exile. This is one of the saddest results
now following in the train of the just com-
pleted revolution.

In a recent editorial we adverted to the
urgent duty to be henceforth performed by
every Southern man in choosing and sup-
porting as his representatives in the councils
of State and nation, only those men who have
been most closely identified with the welfare
of his people. But if there is a time in all the
catalogue of editorial discussion upon which
we would speak and pray unceasingly, that
subject is the one embraced in the opening
paragraph of this article. There is something
terrible touching in the thought that a proud
lover of this country should have become so
depressed by his disappointment, so utterly
cast down by his misfortunes, that rather than
remain and dare fate to do her worst; rather
than stay among the green fields and shady
groves of his home where he played as a boy
and labored as a man, and where love has hal-
lowed every association of his life; rather than
still linger and by strong endeavor strive to
renew the exhausted energies of his people,
he should, in an hour of reckless impulse, ex-
tricate himself from his mother land, and
prepare to live thereafter a life without an
object—a "man without a country." Such
an one is little better than a deserter from his
cause. For if there ever was a time when a
Southern man ought to be at home, at work,
watching the interests of his people, contrib-
uting to the pulsations of the great popular
heart, earnest, ardent, confident, true and
firm, that time is now. One ballot is now
worth a score of bullets a little while ago.
One strong word that carries with it a flow of
influence now, is worth the charge of a brigade.
Moral power is in demand. Thoughts
are weapons. Time holds the scale of victo-
ry; and if the people of the South will but
remain true to themselves, stay at home,
fight what remains of this contest at the bal-
lot box, co-operate as conservatives with the
conservatives of the North, stand shoulder to
shoulder, unabashed, and persistent in the as-
sertion of right—right not because it is right,
but as a matter of expediency—we pledge the
honor of the nation that less than four years
will witness a change in the political elements
of the land even more startling than that
which, four years ago, plunged the country into
fraternal war—that will reflect the brightest
halo upon them, their generation and the an-
tecedent. We repeat therefore, to the an-
ticipative exile—Don't go. Stay where you
are. The true men of the North ask it. Your
own unhappy South demands it. Open some
avenue of labor; get into it; dig, delve, toll;
let the manly sweat flow for a time while you
earn your own and your children's daily
bread; and when the proper time comes, you
shall be able to obtain and thereafter enjoy all
the rights and privileges of a free American
citizen.

New York News.

McPherson, the Clerk of the House of Re-
presentatives, has now distinctly announced
his purpose not to enter upon the roll the
name of any member from any of the States
claiming "rebellion," until the house organi-
zes and admits them. The present indications
are clear, and we fear, unmistakable,
that the House will sustain the clerk, not
only in denying our Representatives any
voice in their organization, but in excluding
them from the floor of Congress during the
entire session, and as much longer as they
can.

The propriety of such a policy, both as re-
gards right and expediency, has already been
thoroughly argued and discussed; any fur-
ther discussion of it now would be tiresome
and vain. We merely wish to warn our peo-
ple to nerve themselves for more cruel trials
of their fortitude than they have yet endured;
to school themselves in the exercise of pa-
tience and discretion. They will have need of
both. If there are any among us who do not
appreciate the difficulties in the face of which
the President has inaugurated, and has partially
developed his wise and patriotic policy, they
will have their eyes opened when they get
their first view of Congress. We do not promise
that they will see a cloven foot, or a bar-
bed tail, or will smell brimstone; but they
will see every thing else.

All that we can do is to look on. We are
powerless, except to injure ourselves.—
This we can do in almost any way in which
we choose to set about it. Indeed so numer-
ous are the ways and means on hand, that
about the only way in which we can be se-
cured against harming ourselves is to remain
entirely passive. We are certainly hopeless.
Our people need not stand idle, however, while
awaiting the issue of events they cannot con-
trol. It becomes them to employ their ener-
gies in the only direction in which they can
be made available—towards the development
and organization of our immense industrial
resources.—Richmond Times.

SECRETARY STANTON'S GUARD.—A Wash-
ington correspondence of the Cincinnati Com-
mercial writes:

It is a singular fact that Secretary Stanton
cannot so far recover from the beligerent at-
titude which so well became him while he
was at war, as to dismiss the military guard
from his own private residence. Passing by
No. 820 K street, yesterday, about noon-day,
I encountered a chap in blue regimentals and
dirty white gloves, strutting up and down in
front of the "palatial mansion" of the Sec-
retary of War, and in the alley of the rear of
the house was plainly audible the tramp,
tramp, of another armed patrol, who soon
came into view with bayonet fixed to shoulder,
keeping guard over his side of the fortifica-
tion. Isn't it remarkable, that while the forts
around Washington are being dismantled and
Lieutenant General Grant comes out and goes
everywhere unattended, the Secretary of War
should require to be so constantly hedged in
by bayonets? Our War Minister seems to be
the only man in the country who can af-
ford to keep a private battery on his premises.

The Hartford Press tells the following: A
son of the Green Isle stepped into the tele-
graph office in this city, and sent a despatch
to a neighboring town in regard to a missing
trunk. The operator sat down to the instru-
ment, and click, click, went the message
over the wire. The man waited and watched,
evidently expecting something. "Your mes-
sage has been sent all right," blandly remark-
ed the operator. "Yes, yes," exclaimed Pat-
rick eagerly, "but has the trunk come?"

Wade Hampton.

We find an article in the New York News,
of the 31st ult., on the reported election of
Gen. Wade Hampton as Governor of this
State, from which we extract the following
tribute to this gentleman's gallantry in the
past, and to his sincerity and loyalty to the
Government and to the restoration policy of
President Johnson at the present time:

"For state officers, the South ought not,
for one moment, to listen to 'policy.' As a
sovereign, every State of this Union must be
mistress of her own affairs. And South Car-
olina like Mississippi, does herself honor in
asserting her truth by placing at the head of
her civil government of her most distinguish-
ed sons, even though he has been eminent as
a 'rebel' soldier. A private citizen of her
days of prosperity, General Wade Hampton
was an ornament to the society of South Car-
olina. Within all her borders, his name has
been known for many years as a synonym of
truth and honor. The political convictions
which he held in private having been sub-
jected to an arbitration which demanded his
life as a test of their sincerity he accepted the
demand sword in hand; and, call him what
radicalism will, a rebel, a traitor, a villain, the
great majority of mankind will hold him made
of the stuff that constitutes patriots. And
his faith to his conviction is as true as
Holy Writ of his faith to his solemn oath.
The allegiance which he has shown to his
own conscience at the risk of quiet, property,
life, the world will accept as undeniable evi-
dence of his truth of the allegiance which he
stands ready to pledge to the policy of resto-
ration. Unsatisfied formally he may be by
the express granting of Presidential 'pardon';
but the proof which he has put in before all
men of his profound good faith, declares that
Wade Hampton's acquiescence in the surren-
der of the Confederate armies is a demonstra-
tion of his fealty to the Union beyond all sup-
position of official formality. Her foremost
citizen, the flower of her chivalry, the savior
of her honor, a man infinitely truer than some
of the mouthing 'loyalists' to the Union to
which he has submitted, South Carolina, has
done herself high credit by placing in the
highest position within her borders her favor-
ite son—Wade Hampton."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Mr. William Crutch-
field, bold, thorough-going Union man of East
Tennessee, who was arrested and imprisoned
by the agents of the Confederate Government
for his Unionism, makes an appeal to the Uni-
on men of Tennessee, through the Chatta-
nooga Gazette, not to prosecute the rebel sol-
diers who have returned to their homes under
a pledge of safety and protection, upon re-
turning to their allegiance and loyalty to the
country.—Louisville Journal.

He says to his compatriots: "Be just, be
generous, be magnanimous." Thus it is, the
bravest are always the tenderest, the most
forgiving. He says:

Remember the truly brave, noble and gen-
erous, never insult or mistreat a fallen foe.
When you appeal to brute force, laying law
and order aside, you are at sea without rudder
or compass, and will most suddenly be
cast upon the breakers.

Will you not learn wisdom from the errors
of the past? Will you force these men who,
in good faith, have laid down their arms, be-
lieving in and relying fully upon the gener-
ous terms given by the military and civil au-
thorities, and still extended by your present Chief
Executive.

For shame, my fellow-countrymen; pause,
consider, look well at what you do.

"He that subdueth his own spirit is greater
than the warrior that taketh a city."

Now that the rebellion has been crushed,
and your erring brethren having failed, sub-
mitting to terms as laid down by our Govern-
ment, do not throw impediments in the way,
but learn to forget and forgive. Reach forth
the right hand of fellowship; bid your erring
brethren return; convince them that there is
room for us all; that they were in error when
telling us that this State could only hold one
side; convince them that you are for the Uni-
on, and the Constitution, and the law. Let
the past be forgiven; let us live for the fu-
ture; we are one people, one tongue, one
kindred.

Let the rose again bloom, the vine and fig
flourish. Let us be good in greatness and
great in goodness. In so doing the tear of the
orphan and the prayer of the widow will as-
cend to heaven, blessing you.

That is the true kind of patriotism. The
spirit manifested by all who will make the
Union co-exist with time.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—We get
the following items from the Washington cor-
respondence of the "Baltimore Sun":

A proclamation may shortly be expected
from the President declaring the insurrection
or rebellion in the South to be at an end.

I can say that the President endorses the
statement of Governor Perry of South Caroli-
na concerning his (the President's) views as
to the admission of Southern representatives,
to Congress. The President holds that the
mass of them can take part in the